

# NEW YORK HERALD

PUBLISHED BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION, 280 BROADWAY, TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,000.

Directors and officers: Frank A. Munsey, President; Ervin Wardman, Vice-President; Wm. T. Dewar, Treasurer; R. H. Titherington, Secretary.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
By Mail, Postpaid, Year, Months, One.  
DAILY, SUNDAY, \$10.00, \$3.00, \$1.00.  
DAILY only, 10.00, 5.00, 1.50.  
SUNDAY only, 4.00, 2.25, .80.  
SUNDAY only, Canada, 5.50, 2.75, .80.

FOREIGN RATES:  
DAILY & SUNDAY, \$28.00, \$13.50, \$2.40.  
DAILY only, 17.40, 8.70, 1.45.  
SUNDAY only, 5.75, 3.12, .40.

All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to The Sun-Herald.

Branch Offices for receipt of advertisements and sale of papers:

UPPER OFFICE—Broadway—Tel. 2778.  
2778 St. Entrance 1207 Broadway—Tel. 2778.  
P.O. Box 1000. Open until 12 midnight.

HAMM OFFICE—205 West 125th St., near  
Broadway—Tel. 784. Morning 10:30 to 12:00.  
Evening 6:30 to 8:00.

WASHINGTON HERALD OFFICE—385 West  
15th St., Tel. 2088. Open until 10 P. M.

SIXTH AVENUE OFFICE—CROSSING 16th St. and  
BROADWAY—Tel. Chelsea 4000. Open all  
day and night.

BROOKLYN OFFICE—24 COURT ST., TEL. TRI-  
BUNE 1602. Open until 10 P. M.

BROOKLYN OFFICE—518 WILLIAM AVE., AT 14TH  
ST., TEL. 9660. Open until 10 P. M.

Principal American and Foreign Bureaus:  
WASHINGTON—The Munsey Building,  
1200 K St. N. W., Room 1010.  
LONDON—40-42 Fleet St.

PARIS—40 Avenue de l'Opera, 38 Rue du  
Louvre.  
BERLIN—Dorotheenstrasse 34 (Hof Links).  
ROME—Via Gregoriana 10, P. M.

DUBLIN—27 Westmoreland St.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1922.

## Miller on Our Schools.

With all he has done to put the government of the State of New York on a business basis, to cut appropriations and expenditures, lighten taxes and get public service value for public money spent, Governor MILLER never has lost sight of the biggest thing of all to the parents and families of the State—the public school system.

As he told the Board of Regents, his attitude as a school teacher in the past and as Governor now is as follows:

"America is the land of equal opportunity, of equal rights and privileges before the law. The first requisite to insure for every one a fair chance, the first requisite to maintain the American ideal of equal opportunity, the first requisite to preserve our American institutions as well as our ideals is the maintenance of the equal opportunity for all, rich and poor, native born or foreign born, to secure an education which will equip our boys and girls for the struggle of life, physically, morally and mentally; an education which will make the individual an instrument of happiness to himself and to others, fit him to be useful to the State and teach him to be loyal to his State and country."

In working out his policy of improving the public school system Governor MILLER has been vigorous and enthusiastic in his efforts to give more adequate pay to the teachers. In 1920 the State's school expenditure for each child registered was \$62.14; in 1921 the State expended for each child registered \$94.13, and in 1922 there will be a still larger expenditure, chiefly due to the increases in the salaries of the teaching force, which Governor MILLER describes as the "keystone of our educational system."

And best of all, Governor MILLER has been doing his great work of expanding and strengthening the State public school system with money that before his administration was extravagantly or needlessly spent in other departments. It hasn't cost the taxpayers a cent. On the contrary, while the school work and other State work is bigger than they were before, the taxpayers' bills are lower than they were before.

## The Educated Trained Nurse.

Refutation of a current error concerning the comparative educational qualifications of the trained nurse of the day and her predecessor of a score or more years ago is given in statistics published recently. The error referred to is expressed in the assertion sometimes made that the women of a previous generation who were attracted to the profession of nursing were as a class superior to those who now engage in the calling and were better educated in the general sense of the word. This charge is more frequently heard from the patient than from the physician.

According to the statistics, the educational qualifications of the 250 nurses enrolled for the correspondence course in public health nursing recently opened by the University and Bellevue Medical College in cooperation with the New York State Department of Health were of an unusually satisfactory grade. Analysis shows that nearly 40 per cent. of the applicants had passed through a course of four years in high school, while more than 4 per cent. had passed at least two years in college. Less than a quarter of the applicants had not had at least two years of education in high school.

So much for the general educational preparation of these women for their duties. On the technical side, most of them had had some preliminary instruction and more than 65 per cent. were found to have degrees from training schools connected with hospitals with at least one hundred beds. Only 4 per cent. were without the advantage of any hospital experience.

Smaller training schools sent 30 per cent. of the applicants.

These figures, although they refer only to the applicants for enrollment in a correspondence course in nursing, seem to prove that the women who to-day choose to devote themselves to nursing are not unprepared for the duties of their calling.

## No Help From the Mayor.

Mayor Hylan's attitude toward the bus investigation indicates that the city cannot expect help from him in the purification of this scandal.

The Mayor assumes that every revelation made before the Transit Commission is the result of "political trickery" and that the Commission is "willing to try to put over anything before election time."

It is a pitiful thing for New York that its chief executive should greet the exposure of wrongdoing with nothing but abuse.

The bus investigation has shown the profitable connection between bus lines and the kinsmen and friends of Tammany Hall bosses.

It has shown that a bus license was given to an indicted police inspector to tide him over his period of suspension.

It has been testified that an attempt was made to extort \$25,000 from a bus owner and that this man lost his bus business soon after he refused to pay the blackmail.

The bus business of the city is done under a Commissioner of the Mayor's own appointment. The Mayor can investigate the department, learn the truth, and, if the Commissioner is culpable, remove him.

Thus far the Mayor has not taken a step toward finding the truth for himself.

The Mayor failing them, the people and the Transit Commission must look elsewhere for the righting of wrong.

Luckily there are still Grand Jurors and District Attorneys.

## Tax Free Bonds.

President HARRING is expected to ask Congress to set in motion the procedure for another Constitutional Amendment. This would be to prohibit the issue of tax exempt securities by States and municipalities.

But aside and apart from the objection to the growing tendency to bury the original Constitution under a vast litter of amendments, how is the national Government going to induce the States to accept a change in the fundamental law that will very much increase the rate of interest they and the municipalities within their jurisdiction now pay on all their borrowings?

The State, with the municipal corporation within it, is now the cheapest borrower in the country and the world. Moreover, it is the State along with the municipality that is a vastly heavier borrower in normal times than the national Government. It is a persistent and a constantly increasing borrower even when the national Government is reducing or virtually wiping out its debt.

For States to make their bonds and the bonds of their municipalities taxable by agreeing to the proposed Constitutional Amendment might mean for them the stern necessity of adding beyond the charges they now pay all the way from 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. to the interest rates they would have to pay on their billions of dollars of borrowing in the next several years, not to speak of the long future.

The interest rates paid by States and municipalities come out of the pockets of the taxpayers in those States and municipalities. So the United States Government would be asking the States, in effect, to tax themselves and their municipalities and their taxpaying populations enormously, not for their own uses but for the uses of the national Treasury.

## "Go East, Young Man, Go East."

Maine is preparing to follow New Hampshire in a campaign of publicity. The methods may differ, but the objective in both cases is the same. Each State is trying to promote an immigration that will restore to productivity thousands of acres of excellent farm land now either virtually abandoned or inadequately cultivated.

For years back several of the New England States have been making occasional efforts in this line. The results were unsatisfactory. It is now proposed to engage public attention by methods better organized and better sustained. New Hampshire is already in the field. Her publicity agents are sounding the slogan "Go East, Young Man, Go East."

The campaign is being pressed with especial energy in the middle West, where the farmers of many of the present generation were New Englanders lured across the Alleghenies in the early days by the cheap, fertile lands of the West.

But the day of cheap Western farm lands has long gone by. Prices have steadily risen until in many regions they are beyond the reach of farmers of limited capital. And as Western farm values went up, Eastern farm values went down. This is illustrated by statistics assembled by the Maine State Chamber of Commerce.

With the average price of farm land throughout the United States at \$77 an acre, in Maine it is \$21. In Missouri and Wisconsin it is \$73, in

Nebraska \$78, in Ohio \$85, in Indiana \$104, in Illinois \$163 and in Iowa \$199. In New Jersey, among the Eastern States, the average price of an acre of farm land is \$40 more than in Maine.

With characteristic thoroughness the Maine immigration campaign has opened with a preliminary survey of the State's assets. The fact is stated that Maine's area of 33,049 square miles lacks only 344 square miles of being equal to the combined area of all the other New England States.

In the matter of soil fertility Maine produces more yellow corn to the acre than Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota or Wisconsin. It produces more oats to the acre than Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri or Nebraska.

In the face of this fertility and in the face of farm land prices lower by from \$60 to \$150 an acre than prices in the Western States, Maine farms have fallen off in numbers and in cultivated acreage. There has been a proportionate decrease in farm population, while there has been an increase in farm mortgage indebtedness. This condition is not peculiar to Maine. It holds very largely throughout New England.

It is a condition for which there is no satisfactory surface explanation. The remedy is being sought in re-population efforts largely directed toward the middle West. The old folks cannot be brought back home. Most of them are asleep in Western cemeteries. But some of their descendants may be induced to retrace the footsteps of their fathers and re-light the fires on the darkened hearths of the old New England homesteads.

It is to these that New Hampshire is especially appealing in the middle West, an appeal, it may be hoped, that will not be in vain.

The Mayor failing them, the people and the Transit Commission must look elsewhere for the righting of wrong.

Luckily there are still Grand Jurors and District Attorneys.

## Premier Mussolini.

A new Italy went to work yesterday under the leadership of a man whose feet are squarely on the ground and whose head is set squarely on his shoulders. As a soldier Mussolini knew no hours of duty except those which discipline demanded, as a boy in his father's blacksmith shop he arose with the sun. These lessons he applies to his present duties; his Cabinet begins with the hours of the worker and it meets with the promptness of the soldier. It has work before it, full days' work for days to come. It has to overcome the weaknesses of its predecessors, to restore people and nation to stability and confidence—and it has to give Italy backbones.

This is the mission which the Fascist set out to accomplish, and it is now the task which the people going back to their business, farms and workshops have turned over to their new Government. And the important thing is that they have a better foundation for their faith than they have had for the last twenty years. They have not a Nitti with a weak, vacillating policy of staying in power by playing one party against another and bargaining with radicalism and bolshevism at the expense of national life. They have not a shrewd politician of the Giolitti type who would retire when the supreme test of his policy came and raise in his place a lieutenant to hold power until he could rebuild his political fences. Both men were capable but without the confidence of the Italian people; because Nitti, a theorist and an economist, feared socialism too much to act for the nation, and Giolitti, an old-time Italian politician, whose faith was in wire pulling, acted only to hold together his own political machine.

Mussolini comes without political training and experience as a politician, but he has profited by both training and experience to learn what the Italian people want and to see what the future of Italy should be. He is a man of vision and a man without fear. He has no favor to demand, for he has the nation back of him. There could be no better evidence of his own strength and the honesty and uprightness of his cause than the reception which the farseeing and democratic King gave to him on his arrival at Rome and the fact that a soldier such as General Diaz and a naval commander such as Vice-Admiral di Ravello should accept posts in his Ministry.

Mussolini has gathered around him a Cabinet which is in every sense representative of the best interests of Italy. Besides General Diaz and Vice-Admiral di Ravello, who are assigned to no political party, and the five Fascist members, his Cabinet includes two Catholics, three Democrats, one Nationalist and one Liberal. The two socialists early mentioned for Cabinet posts were not appointed. It is doubtful if the remnants of the socialist groups could agree upon any representation; the last general meeting of these groups showed the wreckage of the party and their utter inability to agree upon any plans for either future political existence or development. Socialism, with its past record of violence, excesses, bolshevism sympathies and sabotage, is not likely to appear as a disturbing factor either in the nation or the Parliament. So long as Fascism maintains its vigilance its work of terrorism will not be revived.

In addition to the Premiership Mussolini takes over the direction of the Department of the Interior and also that of Foreign Affairs. By this means he has power over the police force of the country and the maintenance of order throughout the kingdom and at the same time he has the power to declare the foreign policy of his party, a policy which will have much to do with the future of Italy.

but which is yet to be formulated. There may be some regret that Turatti, who was the ablest man of the Facta Cabinet, is not a member of the new Ministry. Rossi, who was in the Facta Cabinet, is the only member of Mussolini's Ministry who has had Cabinet experience. The members were all chosen on account of their peculiar fitness, although the State service of most of them has been confined to short terms in the Chamber of Deputies.

The real strength of the new Ministry lies in the ability and fearlessness of its strong head and in the honesty and sincerity of its individual members. It is upon these sterling qualities of leader and followers that Italy is depending to sweep away the political ills and weaknesses from which she has been suffering and to restore the national health and spirit. The world is watching Italy to-day as it never watched her before, even in the days of her struggle for independence and unity. Mussolini, the builder of Italian nationality, is as worthy of a place in history as is Garibaldi, the founder.

Governor EDWARDS of New Jersey, running against Senator FREELINGHUYSEN for the United States Senate, has tried to make the voters of his State believe that the great national question is prohibition and that to change from dry to wet New Jersey should send Edwards to the upper branch of Congress. If he can fool them about this they have short memories, because he is the same Edwards who told them when he was running for Governor that if they wanted New Jersey to be wet they should elect him Governor.

New Jersey elected EDWARDS Governor and New Jersey is still dry and will continue dry for all Governor EDWARDS can do about it. If New Jersey elected EDWARDS to the United States Senate New Jersey would still be dry for all EDWARDS could do about it.

Prohibition is not the national issue at all in New Jersey, as Senator FREELINGHUYSEN in his upstanding, straightforward, manly campaign honestly tells the voters. The actual national issues before the voters of New Jersey as before the voters of the rest of the country are those set forth by Secretary of State HUGHES in his Tuesday evening address at West Hoboken. They are the national issues that come home to every family and touch the pocketbook of every worker—the national expenditures and taxes, the condition of industry and business, the chance to have employment and to save something above the cost of living.

Secretary HUGHES put these national issues before the voters of New Jersey in something like the following form:

Two years ago they wanted better business and they got it. Now they want the business improvement to go on.

They wanted more work for wage earners and they got it, with 5,000,000 more employed to-day than there were a year and a half ago. Now they want the employed to remain employed.

They wanted Government saving instead of Government squander and they got it, with Government expenditures reduced from \$4,406,343,000 in the fiscal year of 1920 to \$3,373,607,000 in 1922. Now they want a further reduction.

They wanted a reduction in the war debt and they got it, with a billion dollar lightning of that burden.

They wanted a cut in taxes and they got it, with \$800,000,000 taken off the national tax bills of the American people.

## Soft Coal Smoke.

Riverside Residents Annoyed by a Locomotive Roundhouse.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Is it not possible at least to lessen that awful smoke nuisance that now seriously menaces the health and injures the property of residents of Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets and Riverside Drive?

The New York Central maintains a roundhouse, the front of Seventy-first street and the locomotives should be compelled to use hard coal at least while in this locality; hard coal is not obtainable. The smoke, day and night, is so dense at times that you can hardly look the length of the block.

Something within reason should be done to relieve this state of affairs. Private homes, many of them but recently painted and decorated, are suffering injury, not to mention the effects of this smoke nuisance on furniture, draperies and furnishings generally.

WEST SEVENTY-FIRST STREET.  
New York, November 1.

## Gulf Stream Theories.

Lieutenant Pillsbury's Conclusions Followed in Most Text Books.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In charging school texts with clinging to the one theory that the mild climate of western Europe is due to the Gulf Stream Harvey M. Watts, whose contribution appears in The New York Herald of October 29, falls into a serious error.

Do not know whose text he quotes. Of the half dozen school books at hand, including the splendid texts of Professor Brigham and Professor Davis, not one contains the assertion which Mr. Watts condemns. Moreover, every one presents correctly the information made available by exploration and survey.

The surveys made by Lieutenant Pillsbury, U. S. N., some forty years ago, furnished information that could not have been made available prior to that time. Pillsbury had the advantage of better instruments of measurement than were possessed by Maury, but in most respects Maury's conclusions were sustained. The results of Pillsbury's surveys were summarized in a physical geography published in 1895, in which I have appeared in every text which I am familiar since that time.

Moreover, if the quotation which Mr. Watts criticizes follows a summary of the facts, such as I presented in The New York Herald of the preceding Sunday, it is not unjustifiable. The quotation begins: "The effects of ocean currents is correct. The sweetest assertions that 'school books still cling to the hot water system,' and that 'a generation brought up on such books wants a picturesque physical sign and still finds it in the undigested nonsense printed about the Gulf Stream' is not justifiable."

JACQUES W. REDWAT.  
MOUNT VERNON, November 1.

## Two Minutes Silence.

Plans for the Worldwide Celebration of Armistice Day.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The best way to honor the dead in the great war is to emphasize the duty of the living to keep the peace and to help to promote a worldwide atmosphere of peace. This can be done by the annual simultaneous observance of Armistice Day by the two minutes silence, a plan involving little organization, practically no expense; it is being endorsed by all countries and many creeds.

A beginning was made in 1919, when the two minutes silence was solemnly and beautifully observed in Great Britain, and in every British dominion and on every vessel flying the white ensign. Last year Armistice Day was similarly observed throughout the United States when America's Unknown Soldier, symbol of the nation's dead, was buried in Arlington Cemetery with honors worthy of the greatest of captains. Representatives of the allied peoples stood side by side with General Pershing to pay tribute to the man from the ranks and the vast army of citizen warriors he typifies, and the entire nation was present in spirit when President Harding delivered his noble speech to a war worn world.

The idea of commemorating the sacrifice of the dead in the great war and emphasizing the duty of the living to preserve the peace by the annual simultaneous observance of Armistice Day by the two minutes silence is largely American. It was born on the American steamship Eten in longitude 18 degrees 35 minutes west, latitude 50 degrees 55 minutes north, upon November 11, 1919, during a voyage from Liverpool to New York. The Eten was formerly a German liner in the South American trade and was rescued by the Shipping Board to the International Mercantile Marine Company at a time when the Atlantic passenger trade was somewhat congested.

It was my privilege to be elected chairman of the Eten committee in 1919, and your readers will be glad to learn that steps are being taken to place the League of Remembrance on a sounder basis, with increased and intricate structure and relief, provides varied resources, maritime, agricultural and mineral. Into this region spread the civilization of the Mediterranean region, and here communities found the physical conditions which enabled them to develop. Physical barriers and relatively small productive areas gave distinctiveness and led eventually to the growth of separate nationalities. These nations became self-governing and, broadly speaking, democratic.

Eastern Europe, on the other hand, is characterized by uniformity of structure and relief, with great belts of similar climatic conditions, areas of vegetation extending from it into Asia and so facilitating human migrations and military movements, mainly east and west. From the human as well as the physical point of view this region was for many centuries an extension of Asia and had but a scanty population. The Slav languages became characteristic and the authority of the Czar dominated the greater part of the region.

The Asiatic incursions which in earlier centuries swept across the eastern plains were as a rule checked when they reached the belt of change. Here they

found varied conditions of life, but different from those to which they had been accustomed. Traditions and customs of invading tribes have been preserved, differences of language remain, and not infrequently feelings of hostility and memories of conquest are rife. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for a complete fusion of races in the several regions of the belt.

The Asiatic elements still assert themselves. Finns, Estonians, Hungarians and Turks stand out, contrasted in one way or another with Swedes, Germans, Slavs, Albanians and Greeks of European descent. Moreover, two small Nordic groups, Letts and Lithuanians, have preserved their identity from early times and remain distinct from other Nordic people in language and nationality. On the other hand, the occurrence of minerals has led to the partial penetration of Western influences.

The problem of minorities exists in one form or another throughout the belt and is perhaps the greatest menace to future peace. The present political units are by no means satisfactory, and their people are frequently barriers to trade and hindrances to production. Furthermore, the attainment of political freedom has often led to a check to production, commerce and prosperity.

## Women Needed to Help.

Recruits Wanted for the Forget-Me-Not Drive for Veterans.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Public attention has been called to the war and its after-effects, of the Disabled War Veterans Organization is experiencing difficulty in getting services of young women for its Forget-Me-Not drive on November 4.

Any such who are willing to signify their continuing interest in the disabled soldier should communicate with the headquarters of the Carry-On Club, 5 Gramercy Park.

I have learned that some of the women backing this movement are making large personal sacrifices, doing laborious work all day, and then devoting their evenings to further work for this organization. Must they continue without help?

NEW YORK, November 1.

Alaskan Snowflakes.

From Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

Snowflakes, which the Federal experimental station at Matanuska, Alaska, has been trying out as a possible forage crop for that region, are reported as having made a much better growth last year than formerly. Mammoth Russian seed was planted May 24. About one-fourth of the plants started to bloom and a number of these developed full blossoms before frost. Some stalks grew to a height of eight feet and were two inches in diameter. The station considers that if this variety can be made to produce a yield every year season it will prove a valuable crop for Alaska.

Woman of 85 Nominated for Congress.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Miss Jane Althea Leonard, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Twenty-seventh district, was teacher of history at the Millersville Normal School in 1874-75. One of her pupils was Congressman Grist of Lancaster. She herself was a member of the normal school at Indiana in 1875 and she has been a member of the faculty there since that time. She is 85 years old.

Autumn Chant.

From the Montreal Gazette.

Now the autumn shudders  
In the rose's rot,  
Far and wide the ladders  
Lean among the fruit.

Now the autumn clammers  
Up the trellised fringe,  
And the rose remembers  
The dust from which it came.

Brighter than the blossom  
On the rose's bough  
Sits the whithered orange,  
Bitter berry now.

Beauty never diminishes  
All is in her name.  
But the rose remembers  
The dust from which it came.

EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAUD.

## Presbyteries to Fight Dr. Fosdick

Church Paper in Philadelphia Warns Against Threat of Excision as Unwise and Dangerous.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Presbyterian leaders assert that Presbyteries throughout the country are prepared to fall into line behind the American Presbyterian and General Assembly to fight the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church demanding the removal of the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of New York from the Presbyterian pulpit.

The Philadelphia Presbytery was the first to take action as a result of Dr. Fosdick's sermon, "Shall the Fundamentalists Win?" delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, New York city. It has asked the General Assembly to "direct the Presbytery of New York to take such action as will require the preaching of the American Presbyterian and General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New York to conform to the system of doctrine taught in the Confession of Faith."

Dr. Fosdick is not mentioned in the overture, but everything understands that the object is to get Dr. Fosdick out of the pulpit of the New York church. He is a Baptist clergyman and a professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York city.

The Presbytery of New York took action on the subject of Dr. Fosdick's sermon, "Shall the Fundamentalists Win?" delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, New York city. It has asked the General Assembly to "direct the Presbytery of New York to take such action as will require the preaching of the American Presbyterian and General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New York to conform to the system of doctrine taught in the Confession of Faith."

Dr. Fosdick is not mentioned in the overture, but everything understands that the object is to get Dr. Fosdick out of the pulpit of the New York church. He is a Baptist clergyman and a professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York city.

The Presbytery of New York took action on the subject of Dr. Fosdick's sermon, "Shall the Fundamentalists Win?" delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, New York city. It has asked the General Assembly to "direct the Presbytery of New York to take such action as will require the preaching of the American Presbyterian and General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New York to conform to the system of doctrine taught in the Confession of Faith."

Dr. Fosdick is not mentioned in the overture, but everything understands that the object is to get Dr. Fosdick out of the pulpit of the New York church. He is a Baptist clergyman and a professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York city.

The Presbytery of New York took action on the subject of Dr. Fosdick's sermon, "Shall the Fundamentalists Win?" delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, New York city. It has asked the General Assembly to "direct the Presbytery of New York to take such action as will require the preaching of the American Presbyterian and General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New York to conform to the system of doctrine taught in the Confession of Faith."

Dr. Fosdick is not mentioned in the overture, but everything understands that the object is to get Dr. Fosdick out of the pulpit of the New York church. He is a Baptist clergyman and a professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York city.

The Presbytery of New York took action on the subject of Dr. Fosdick's sermon, "Shall the Fundamentalists Win?" delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, New York city. It has asked the General Assembly to "direct the Presbytery of New York to take such action as will require the preaching of the American Presbyterian and General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New York to conform to the system of doctrine taught in the Confession of Faith."

Dr. Fosdick is not mentioned in the overture, but everything understands that the object is to get Dr. Fosdick out of the pulpit of the New York church. He is a Baptist clergyman and a professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York city.

The Presbytery of New York took action on the subject of Dr. Fosdick's sermon, "Shall the Fundamentalists Win?" delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, New York city. It has asked the General Assembly to "direct the Presbytery of New York to take such action as will require the preaching of the American Presbyterian and General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New York to conform to the system of doctrine taught in the Confession of Faith."

Dr. Fosdick is not mentioned in the overture, but everything understands that the object is to get Dr. Fosdick out of the pulpit of the New York church. He is a Baptist clergyman and a professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York city.

The Presbytery of New York took action on the subject of Dr. Fosdick's sermon, "Shall the Fundamentalists Win?" delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, New York city. It has asked the General Assembly to "direct the Presbytery of New York to take such action as will require the preaching of the American Presbyterian and General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New York to conform to the system of doctrine taught in the Confession of Faith."

Dr. Fosdick is not mentioned in the overture, but everything understands that the object is to get Dr. Fosdick out of the pulpit of the New York church. He is a Baptist clergyman and a professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York city.

The Presbytery of New York took action on the subject of Dr. Fosdick's sermon, "Shall the Fundamentalists Win?" delivered in the First Presbyterian